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BROS.
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VOL. XXI.
CLEVELAND NOTIFIED

His Nomination by the St. Louis Convention.
ACCEPTS IN A GRACEFUL SPEECH

Entertainment of the National Convention
and Committee on Notification—A
Banquet at Night—Other News.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—[Special.]—Let me extend congratulations to Collector Crenshaw, the steady civil appropriation bill passed the senate today without the adoption of Senator Brown's amendment to consolidate the collection of internal revenue of Georgia and Florida. The reason is that the senator did not call up the amendment for action. He passed this course out of deference to the wishes of the Florida senators, who did not have a vote on the amendment at this time, and also out of consideration for the wishes of number of Georgia friends who had urged the senator not to push the matter at this season.

You see, as matters stand, there is no immediate haste for this consideration. Early next year the new president, whoever he may be, will have the appointment of a collector for Georgia, and the confirmation will rest with Senator Brown.

Among the Georgians who were present at the notification today of Mr. Cleveland of his nomination were National Committeeman J. H. Estill, Committeeman on Notification John Triplett and Mayor Glover of Marietta. The Columbia Democrat club of Washington, after the notification, took charge of the national committee and the committee on notification, and after driving them through the city, took them to Mount Vernon then to Marshall Hall, a beautiful summer resort on the Maryland shore of the Potomac, about sixteen miles from Washington, where supper was served beneath a bounteous supply of edibles and fluids.

Lawrence Gardner, president of the Columbia club, made a neat speech after supper, and Pat Collins responded briefly to vigorous caustic. Besides Messrs. Estill, Triplett and Glover, there was on this trip young Lipscomb, grandson of Chancellor Lipscomb, of Georgia, and Captain Dawson and Committeeman on Notification Leroy Springs, of South Carolina. The party returned to Washington at ten o'clock, after a most enjoyable trip. Every one on the trip spoke enthusiastically of the president's speech of acceptance.

Mr. Cleveland's speech was so exceptionally impressive, and that his tone and manner convinced all that he meant and felt every word he uttered. The leaders are looking forward to the president's formal letter of acceptance with profound delight, and they think it will be a powerful campaign document—one that will put to rout their enemies, who have been slandering the administration. On arrival tonight the national committee adjourned to the Arlington hotel, where Mr. Barnum was re-elected chairman.

Judge Stewart offered the following petitions: To the court of claims the claims of John M. Quinlan, Campbell county; Nancy E. Wilson, Fulton county.

A box of mammoth proportions was hoisted into the capital yesterday afternoon, and contained a statue of the late Hon. Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, who was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and the other a statue of the late General Phil Kearney. These statues constitute New Jersey's contribution to statutory hall of the capital. The models were made by H. K. Brown, sculptor, who made the statues. Ex-Senator Stockton, now a leading democrat of New Jersey, is a grandson of Richard Stockton, whose statue is today being erected in the capital.

Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. William Cleveland drove in from Oak View this morning, arriving at the white house at about 11 o'clock. They rode in the phaeton with the new sorrels. Mrs. Hoyt, the president's sister, was met at the depot this morning by Albert and the seal browns. Mrs. Cleveland will go to New York tomorrow to meet her mother, Mrs. Folsom, who is expected to arrive from there.

General Benjamin Harrison's family were here for the most part of the six years that General Harrison was in the United States senate. The immediate family consists of General and Mrs. Harrison, daughter, Mrs. McKee and son, who is also married and lives on a ranch in Montana. Mrs. Harrison is a leader in all good works in her own city of Indianapolis, and was active in charitable and hospitable ways while here. She is a genial hostess. Mrs. Harrison's father and sister live in this city. The former, Roy, William H. Scott, holds a position in the pension office, and with his daughter, Mrs. Scott Lord, lives at the Strathmore Arms.

James A. Gray, of Georgia, was one of the A. B. graduates at Georgetown university today. He was second in national philosophy, and receiving the class premium.

Robert L. Ryan, of Georgia, won a premium in the sophomore.

MR. CLEVELAND'S RESPONSE
To the Committee Notifying Him of His Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The national democratic committee and notification committee appointed by the late democratic convention to notify the president-elect of his nomination for president and vice president, met at Arlington hotel today. The notification committee met at 10 o'clock, with Hon. P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, in the chair, and Thomas S. Pettit, of Kentucky, as secretary.

The proceedings were conducted in secret session. The committee adjourned at 12 o'clock, and it was announced that it had decided to notify the president at 2 o'clock today, and to leave for Washington tomorrow morning for Columbus, Ohio, to notify Mr. Thurman. The letter of notification was submitted to the committee by Mr. Jacob, of Kentucky, and was accepted by the committee. The letter was signed by all those present. The committee also accepted an invitation from Secretary Whitely to visit his country house at Graceland tomorrow afternoon.

The following is the notification committee: Alabama—J. H. Caldwell; Arkansas—Wilson Manningway; California—J. H. Brown; Colorado—C. B. Carleton; Connecticut—W. H. Barnum; Delaware—R. R. Cockran; Florida—J. B. Proust; Georgia—John Triplett; Illinois—J. S. Estill; Indiana—J. W. Condit; Iowa—W. W. Baldwin; Kansas—J. Neely; Kentucky—J. S. Estill; Louisiana—John Fitzpatrick; Maine—H. W. Black; Maryland—John Fitzpatrick; Massachusetts—Charles H. Lewis; Michigan—J. S. Estill; Minnesota—J. S. Estill; Missouri—John Fitzpatrick; Nebraska—J. S. Estill; Nevada—J. S. Estill; New Hampshire—J. S. Estill; New Jersey—J. S. Estill; New York—J. S. Estill; North Carolina—J. S. Estill; North Dakota—J. S. Estill; Ohio—J. S. Estill; Oklahoma—J. S. Estill; Oregon—J. S. Estill; Pennsylvania—J. S. Estill; Rhode Island—J. S. Estill; South Carolina—J. S. Estill; South Dakota—J. S. Estill; Tennessee—J. S. Estill; Texas—J. S. Estill; Utah—J. S. Estill; Vermont—J. S. Estill; Virginia—J. S. Estill; Washington—J. S. Estill; West Virginia—J. S. Estill; Wisconsin—J. S. Estill; Wyoming—J. S. Estill.

CALLING ON HARRISON
State Delegates Visit the Republican Nominee.

THE AUTOGRAPH FIEND ON HAND
And the Relic Hunter Gets in His Work—A General Hoard in Indianapolis—A Presentation to the General.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 26.—The excitement of yesterday, caused by the nomination of General Harrison, continued during today, with a change of scene and incidents. The city is disposed to appreciate the novelty and honor of having a presidential candidate in the highest degree, and to get all the enjoyment possible out of it. The horn blowing, which hardly stopped during the night, resumed early this morning and has continued all day. The streets have been thronged with people, most of them wearing Harrison badges of some kind.

In addition to the city population large numbers have come in on trains from surrounding towns to swell the crowds. General Harrison was not at his office during the day, and his house was visited by large numbers of people. Several photographers and special artists were taking views of the residence and surroundings. Authorized sketches were obtained for numerous illustrations.

The autograph seeker was on hand, and the relic hunter made a good beginning at clipping away the front fence. An electric light company is putting up some arc lights on the lawn, and local committees are preparing a portable platform for use in the vicinity should there be occasion for a meeting.

The local population to forebode a tidal wave of popular enthusiasm, and a repetition of the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign of 1840.

The principal event of the day, outside of local demonstrations, was the arrival of a train from Chicago at 3:30, bringing delegates and visitors. The Vermont delegation came solid, with some from Massachusetts and other New England states, and a few from Virginia. The Georgia delegation also arrived. These were met at the depot by a great crowd of people, and the crowd was very large.

At the conclusion of this, most of the party drove to the depot and resumed their journey. At dusk a double salute of cannon was fired and there was a general illumination by natural gas.

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MORLEY'S MOTION.
Of Censure of the Government Defeated.

GLADSTONE SEVERELY CRITICISED
But the Eloquent Old Gentleman Responds to the Attack—Foreign News.

LONDON, June 26.—In the house of commons today the debate was resumed on Mr. Morley's motion censuring the government for its administration of the Irish crimes act.

William O'Brien, nationalist, held that the plan of campaign really troubled the people, and that they approved it. Nothing had happened to individuals under the plan could compare with the sufferings of tenants without the plan. What had happened to tenants that could compare with the action of Irish landlords in driving tens of thousands of them from their homes.

The committee decided to postpone the election of officers until the evening session and then adjourned.

The committee met again at 10:30 tonight and remained in session until after midnight. The committee was called to order by Senator Gorman and proceeded at once to the election of permanent officers.

A committee, with Gorman as chairman, was appointed to nominate a secretary and assistant secretary of the committee and subsequently reported the names, S. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, as secretary, and F. B. Dickinson, of New York, as assistant secretary.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, the chair was authorized to appoint an executive committee to conduct the business of the committee, and to appoint a committee of seven to be known as "campaign committee," which committee is empowered to select such persons, not members of the committee, as they may deem necessary to aid them in campaign work.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Barnum, O'Brien, and Dawson, was appointed to select committee headquarters in New York city.

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STORMS IN MEXICO.
Towns Swept Away and Submerged—Great Loss of Life.

CHATEAU, Mexico, June 26.—Telegraphic communications which have been interrupted for several days by floods have been restored, and particulars of the terrible disaster on the coast of the Mexican central railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, are obtained. During the past ten days the table lands between Leon and Silao have been visited by unprecedented rains. Every mountain rivulet along the central railway for more than 300 miles has been converted into a destructive torrent, and the valleys present the appearance of lakes. Many cities and towns have been inundated and Leon and Silao have been partially destroyed.

The houses in this country are almost universally of adobe, which soon become saturated, and when exposed to the action of a current of water rapidly fall to pieces. As Silao and Leon have been inundated, the suffering being principally from exposure and scarcity of food.

At Leon, however, the climax of the flood came in the night, and the people were crushed or drowned in their falling houses and in the streets. Estimates of the loss rather increase than diminish as the investigation proceeds.

June 26th was the night of the greatest disaster. The very day, it is estimated, just received, places the number of houses destroyed in Leon at 2,225 and homeless families at more than 10,000. More than 250 bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and there is no probability that the entire number will fall short of 700. A dispatch from El Paso places the estimate at 2,000 beyond that of Mexico adobe. It says in the flooded district (not inclusive of Leon) 1,500 houses were lost, and that 1,000 bodies have been recovered. Leon is a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and a large part of it is in ruins. The Mexican collector of customs at Paso del Norte received an official dispatch, dated June 26th, from Leon, stating that 100 miles of Mexican railroad is impassable, and that it will be ten days before the mails can get through and twenty days before freight can be moved.

CHATEAU, Mexico, June 26.—The Tradesmen's quarterly report of new industries in the south for the quarter ending July 1, 1888, indicates a marked diminution in the progress of the southern states in the progress of the quarter. Reports to the Tradesmen of industries that have been actually organized during the ninety days, and where in most cases the work has already commenced, shows the greatest progress in new woodworking establishments, the aggregate for the quarter being 137, greatest in the aggregate for the quarter being 137, greatest in the aggregate for the quarter being 137.

Mr. Gladstone might have forgotten what would be the result of the committee, but that would not be attributed to the loss of memory through the infirmities of age.

Mr. Gladstone, who, upon rising, was received with cheers, said that he would remain able to cope with antagonists of the caliber of Mr. Chapman. What was more significant about the state of Ireland, he said, was that he was in England who was more responsible than another for the atrocities of the league it was the leader of the opposition, who seemed to forget that he had encouraged them. [Cries of "Shame," "withdraw,"]

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THE HOUSE PROPOSES SEVERAL AMENDMENTS—Other Business.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—On motion of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, the house refused to concur in senate amendments to the Hatch bill, bridge bill, and asked for a conference.

A message from the president returning, without his approval, the bill for a pension to the widow of John H. Patterson, was presented.

The circumstances of the bill's death was that he had interfered in an altercation with two other soldiers on a steamboat, and was pushed and struck by one of the soldiers.

The bill was passed with sundry amendments, none of them important.

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EDGAR ALLEN POE.

The Southern Literary Circle Discuss the "Genius."

Dr. Chaney Reads a Brief Biography, Charles Logan, "The Raven," and Professor Tugwell, "The Raven."

Despite the inclement weather last night a number of ladies and gentlemen attended the meeting of the Southern Literary Circle at the Library rooms.

The subject for discussion was the life and works of Edgar Allan Poe. Dr. George Leonard Chaney opened the exercises by reading a brief but comprehensive abridgement of Poe's life.

"A spoiled child," said he, "makes an uncomfortable man. Poe was undoubtedly a spoiled child. He was reared in an atmosphere of luxury, privilege and admiration. After brief allusion to his school life, Dr. Chaney said:

"In 1826 Poe entered the University of Virginia, where he remained about one year, and then returned to Richmond, eager for distinction. He had led a wild life, and at this time his gaming debts amounted to about \$2,000. His father, who was a man of brilliant reputation, married and settled in Richmond."

"In 1840 he wrote the 'Raven,' which first appeared in the American Museum. He received only \$10 for this remarkable poem. He went on to tell how, on the 7th of October, 1842, Poe died in the city of Baltimore, at the age of forty. Arriving in the city during a warm election, the poet got on a terrible spree. He is said to have fallen in with some reckless companions, who carried him around the city, and who, at each of which he was found, he was found at night in a state of boisterous intoxication. He was removed to the hospital in an unconscious condition. Some time he opened his eyes and looking around him in a dazed way said:

"Where am I?"

"Among your friends," some one replied.

"My best friend," gasped the unfortunate man, "would be he who would blow my brains out."

A short time after this remark he expired. Mr. Charles T. Logan now introduced an "read" of the poem read only a few times. It was a voice piece. He had not seen it for a great many months. He would not attempt to give this very difficult piece with the proper elocutionary effect. But notwithstanding all this Mr. Logan read the poem remarkably well. His conception was excellent, and the rendition of the piece was thoroughly enjoyed.

Miss F. Wallace now read a short article from Scribner, going to show Poe's wonderful powers as a writer. His writings show him to have been a man of marvellous industry.

Mr. Charles T. Logan now read a part of Poe's mysterious prose tale, "The House of Usher," concluding with the short poem, "The Haunted Palace." This was a very interesting feature.

Dr. Chaney stated that he had heard of a certain gentleman of the name of John Quincy Adams, who lived near Washington, Ga. He said that he had in his possession a small box of letters which had been written by Poe. These letters, it may be stated, have never been printed. A certain lady had promised, it is possible, to get them to give to him, but she had failed to do so. The letters might have been a flood of light upon Poe—this great enigma in our literature.

Professor Tugwell, of Cumming, now recited "The Raven" in a very creditable manner. As usual, this recitation, and the recitation of the poem produced a profound impression. What is it?

Dr. Chaney spoke of Poe's method in writing this poem. He wrote the next to the "last" verse first. Poe's idea was that all his poems should be written backward.

In "The Raven" of Poe by Mrs. Wise, it was stated that Poe had been told that he had heard "The Raven" recited many times, but never properly. On one occasion at a dinner party in Richmond, Poe himself recited his "Raven" in the most thrilling manner. Several little negroes on the lot were allowed to peep in at the window during its rendition, as they were very anxious to hear it. When he got to the lines, "Get thee back into the templest, etc., he happened to advance toward the window, and so furious was his action that they screamed and rolled backward off the porch.

The exquisite poem, Annabel Lee, was charmingly read by Miss Josie Walton, of Augusta, and this closed the exercises.

The "Circle" will not resume its meetings until the fall.

STORMS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Great Damage Done to Crops and Buildings.

RALPH, N. C., June 26.—[Special.]—News was received here today of a cyclone in Anson county Saturday afternoon. It passed near Lenoir, and did much damage. Its path was half a mile wide and it mowed a regular swath through the timber. It struck a cold church and blew it down. Mr. F. W. Particulars have not been obtained. The longest pines were twisted off and stumps in all directions. There was a cyclone at Wakeforest yesterday afternoon. It did little damage. It blew down some of the finest oaks, one hundred years old, in the college campus, and did some damage to shrubbery. It has probably injured the timber in that section. Another storm in Davidson county, near Clemmonsville, has done much damage, particularly to the crops. Wheat and oats were blown in all directions. Heavy rain and hail accompanied this storm. The track of the storm was a mile and a half wide. Much heavy timber was blown down.

Tim Campbell's Awful Threat.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Tim Campbell is intensely patriotic. He is first for New York and then for the American flag. He has been greatly annoyed at the absence of certain members on the republican side of the house who, since the bandana was adopted as the democratic ensign, have coolly appropriated the stars and stripes for their own. A number of these blue striped handkerchiefs have been distributed among the republican members, who lose no occasion to flaunt them in the faces of their colleagues who display the bandana. It is reported that Campbell chanced to enter a well-known saloon a night or two ago in quest of "cold tea." As he approached the bar he caught sight of a republican member mopping his streaming face with the stars and stripes.

"What have you there?" asked Tim, frowning furiously.

"A handkerchief," replied the member, looking away from the bar.

"That's the American flag, sir," exclaimed Tim, shaking his fist aloft, "and its proper place is flying over the court house in New York City. If I catch you wiping your nose on it again, sir, I'll break your head."

Naval Militiamen.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Representative Whitmore today, from the committee on naval affairs, reported to the house a bill agreed upon by the committee for the enrollment of naval militia and organization of naval reserve forces. The committee's report upon the bill is a strong argument in favor of the militia. He is going to the maritime militia, which shall be to the navy what our militia is to the regular army, a reserve from which could be drawn in an emergency a large force of trained seamen available for warlike services.

A Good Night Sleep.

COLUMBIA, C., June 26.—Yesterday morning, near Sumter, a negro boy, returning from his day down beside the railroad track for a nap, resting his head on the end of a cross-tie. While he was asleep a freight train came along and the cow-catcher of the engine struck him on the head, killing him instantly.

Will.

There is no chance, no destiny, no fate, can circumvent or hinder or control this firm resolve of a determined soul. All things are won by the power of the soul. All things are won by the power of the soul. All things are won by the power of the soul.

What obstacle can stay the mighty force of the sea-seeking orb of day to wait? Each well-born soul must win what it deserves. Let the feeble prate of luck. The fortunate is he whose earnest purpose never awakes. Whose slightest action or inaction serves. Why, even Death stands still.

And waits an hour sometimes for such a will. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A WONDER INDEED.

That is the Verdict Concerning the New System

OF REFRIGERATION.

Brilliant Exhibition of the Workings of the System

TO TWO LARGE AUDIENCES.

The Ladies in the Morning the Gentlemen in the Afternoon

—The Results.

To make cold common.

Only four words, yet they tell the story of the ends sought to be attained by the system of refrigeration which was officially—and, it is almost needless to add, successfully—inaugurated in Atlanta yesterday.

It has been years since any one event has created so general interest among the business men of Atlanta and the south.

"For six months," said Mr. H. I. Kimball, in the course of a few remarks yesterday afternoon—"for six months I have thought of nothing else than this same system. When in New York I first heard this same Mr. Fuller, who is with you here today, talking about what the system was, and what it would accomplish, I said, as many of you have doubtless said to yourselves, 'how wonderful that would be if it were true.' But I couldn't get it out of my head, and here I am in the midst of it. I tell you it is true; it does do it. Those of you who have known me in the twenty years that I have lived with you, know that I do not go into enterprises unless I believe in them thoroughly. So it is with this. If what you see or have seen seems wonderful, let me say to you that this accomplishes everything which is claimed for it, and as to the possibilities—they are a THOUSAND PER CENT more than any of you can conceive. That's all I have to say."

For weeks the black smoke pouring out of the big chimney at the rear of 24 Alabama street has been a subject of comment among people walking along Wall, Pryor and Peachtree streets. To those who did not know of the location of the Automatic Refrigeration company's offices, this smoke was a mystery. On yesterday the mystery, if not the smoke, was cleared away.

The invitations to the formal inauguration of the refrigerating plant in Atlanta had been quite general and at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the large room at the rear of Meador & Griffin's store was crowded to overflowing with business men.

It was almost a crush. There were present representatives of many of the other principal southern cities, besides almost all the leading business men of Atlanta, and to say that a truly interesting scene was witnessed is to do a mild expression of a very potent fact.

Wonderful! It is

to express the feelings of those who were admitted into the mysteries of this more than wonderful invention. That may seem strong language, but it takes strong language to express the feelings of those who have seen the workings of the system.

MR. J. ENSIGN FULLER, the president of the New York and parent company, explained briefly the workings of the system. He cited the great importance of automatic refrigeration, showing that by this, the great expense incident upon mechanical refrigeration as carried on in large establishments is done away with. The long search of capitalists and professional men for the solution to this problem of automatic refrigeration was briefly referred to, and as for the results—these were to be shown in the perfected apparatus in different parts of the building.

"These inventions," said Mr. Fuller, "perfectly accomplish the producing of cold artificially, and the regulating of the temperature to any fixed degree of cold required, in portable refrigerators or refrigerating chambers, and without the employment of any power or force, other than that exerted by a gas or vapor, which is produced by the system, and in which form it is stored in detachable cylinders or containers. The compressed gas is not allowed to pass through a valve, the 'construction' of which absolutely controls its flow through pipes contained in the room, and after it has absorbed the heat of the chamber, and produced cold, it is received into either detachable cylinders or absorbers, containing water, which is then pumped out, and the gas is taken up and saved."

THE REFRIGERATING AGENT.

"The refrigerating agent used is anhydrous ammonia. It is not claimed, however, that the act of refrigeration by what is known as the 'ammonia' process is a recent discovery, but that the invention is very closely connected with this system and all contending interests have been united, consolidated and perfected, and constitute new and economic methods of producing anhydrous ammonia and of securing the best results in refrigeration from its complete expansion.

OR IN WHICH THE PROCESS OF SEPARATING THE ammonia from water and starting it upon its journey of usefulness is accomplished, is in the basement of the rear of the building. To this room all of the visitors went, and there Mr. Fuller gave a detailed description of the machinery.

It is impossible to give here anything like a description in detail. The accompanying cut shows the general appearance of the room. Standing upright at the side of the room are the stills which hold the anhydrous ammonia. The visitors were shown a heavy iron barrel which contained the aqua ammonia as it is called. It is a large barrel, and is filled with the ammonia and water. From this state it is followed through all the processes of the distillation, until as anhydrous ammonia it goes out and performs its work, then returning through the absorber, it assumes its original form of aqua ammonia and is ready to repeat the process.

None is lost, possibly, by an accidental leakage—and, in this way, the ammonia, first as aqua ammonia and then as anhydrous ammonia, "runs on forever."

COLD? No, the room is like any other engineer—close and hot. But the ammonia—Mr. Fuller calls to an assistant and asks for a little of the anhydrous ammonia. He is going to show the power of this liquid gas.

There is a general scattering when "Fritz" steps to one of the stills and covers the top of a common glass tumbler with the mysterious liquid. As he begins to draw it, the air is impregnated with the ammonia smell, and those who had been to the shed didn't stand so close, but they did not stand there.

Mr. Fuller takes the glass of apparently boiling liquid and asks any of those present who desire to do so to grasp the glass. A number do this.

IT IS INTENSELY COLD.

"How cold is that?" everybody asks. This is easily determined. Mr. Fuller takes a small thermometer which registers the heat of the room—about ninety degrees. This is dipped in the ammonia—mercury dipped in it, and in an instant the mercury drops out of sight. The thermometer is merely to fifty degrees below zero, yet the mercury goes below that. It is literally frozen in the bulb which contains it.

And all in less than a quarter of a minute! So much for the way the ammonia is prepared for its work. Now for

THAT WORK ITSELF.

After this visit to the distilling room the party is carried to the top story. Here is that

part which particularly interests the ladies and the gentlemen too. Here are refrigerators of all sizes just as they are designed to be put in residences.

It is indeed an interesting study. The refrigerators are just like any other refrigerator in shape and construction, the only noticeable difference being the presence of half a dozen small frost-covered pipes on the

back wall. These pipes, it is perhaps needless to explain, were filled with the anhydrous ammonia and the frost was caused by the absorption of the heat and moisture from the atmosphere, which process produces the cold.

In one of the refrigerators was a small compartment known as the champagne cooler. This has an extra pipe of its own, and here the temperature can be reduced to twenty degrees below zero, while in the main part of the refrigerator the temperature is thirty or forty degrees above zero.

A "butcher's box" in this room was a center of attraction. There were two compartments, one at a temperature of sixty-five degrees and the other at forty. This latter was a complete

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Probably fifty of them were on hand, and the mysteries of this much-talked-of refrigeration were explained to them. All took the liveliest interest in the explanations made to them, and all went away enthusiastic upon the subject of automatic refrigeration.

An Able Engineer.

Mr. Fritz Schneider, the engineer under whose supervision the system has been erected,

ported under the laws of New York, and has headquarters in New York city.

To this company all interests covering the inventions relating to this automatic system of refrigeration were transferred, and during the past two years it has organized many local companies, which have erected large manufacturing cold storage warehouses, and supply stations for refrigerating cars, ships, etc., thus putting the apparatus into operation on an extended scale, and practically testing the value, importance and perfection of the system, and its endless adaptation to commercial uses.

Until the first of the present year the attention of the commercial world had not been called to the results attained by this company. Since the publication of its doings, the demand has been so great that it was found necessary to divide the territory into separate organizations were perfected for that purpose. One located in St. Louis, another in Chicago, another in Atlanta; the latter under the name of the "REFRIGERATING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY."

This company has control of all negotiations for the introduction of the system in the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi.

This company has been organized by some of Atlanta's best citizens. Mr. C. A. Collier is president; W. A. Hemphill, president of the Capital City bank is treasurer; Mr. H. I. Kimball, well known throughout the country for the many prominent public enterprises which he has inaugurated in the south, is the general manager. And such well-known men as M. C. Kiser, S. M. Iman, H. W. Grady, ex-Governor Bullock, of Atlanta, Colonel John H. Bryant, of New York, Hon. J. H. Esch, of Savannah, Hon. Pat Walsh, of Augusta, are among its directors and stockholders. This company was organized for the purpose of establishing the business throughout the south, and has established its first plant in Atlanta.

Now that the plant is complete it will be taken possession of by a local company with a capital stock of \$100,000, the officers of which are: O. C. Fuller, president; James Finley, vice-president; J. C. Kimball, general manager; Jacob Haas, treasurer; F. M. Scott, secretary; directors, O. C. Fuller, James Finley, H. K. Childs, of Athens, D. A. Beatie, H. T. Phillips, H. I. Kimball, A. E. Bacy, T. M. R. Talcott, J. C. Kimball. This company is to take possession of this and Mr. H. I. Kimball will go to Macon where arrangements have been made for the introduction of the system, and will be erected for business this season.

It is still an open question which will be next, Montgomery of Charleston. Representatives of both cities were here yesterday and both are anxious for the next plant.

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

The Big Damage Suit—Business in the Criminal Court.

In the city court yesterday, Judge Howard Van Rensselaer presiding, the case of Young vs. the Western and Atlantic railroad was resumed. Found-

receives the highest praise and commendation from his employers.

The Official Inspection.

The official inspection of the refrigerating plant by the board of directors of the Atlanta Automatic Refrigerating company will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Any stockholder interested in this test, is invited to be present.

To What Applicable.

It will be easy to see that the system will revolutionize the whole matter of refrigeration. To show just what is claimed for it, the following from one of the company's circulars will be of interest:

Comprehensively, the patents owned by this com-

pany covering the system, embrace the various appliances and special improvements, adapting the automatic system to every purpose for which refrigeration is required.

They furnish the only economic system of dry

